priates for their pays. The sixth section aurises the attorney geal to employ one k at a salary of The seventh section tes to the pustmaster eral and directs him

ws him for their payhe eighth section res to the secretary of . treasury, and authorhim to employ 12 adonal clerks and allows for their payment

employ 21 clerks, and

11,200 8200,050

low from this law it appears that enormous sum of upwards of O HUNDRED THOUSAND LLARS is to be every year shed upon a herd consisting 242 clerks, or rather young , employed principally, to gratithe lazy tempers of their chiefs; the services of one half, at t, of whom might be dispenswith, and a large portion of the iense sums thrown away upon n saved to the country, if the aining half of them would pro v attend to their business. This be asserted without fear of coniction; for it is well known, that se clerks never spend more than hours of the day in their resive offices; consequently if one of them attended to their duty whole day, (tweive hours.) this would be able to transact the buss which according to the present om, it now requires the whole o. And why is it not as incumt on them to spend twelve hours day in their offices, as it pon the foor men engaged on public buildings, at severe lar, to work that length of time ach day? The mind of every man readily suggest an answer to

question. fter giving these abuses the ses consideration which they mecan the people of this state be ar deluded by democratic pro-ions of equality among men, and conomy and frugality relative he public treasure, as to suffer empty and teeth-outward slang afluence their judgments? Will sanction by giving their wotes emocrats such outrageous abus. s these? If they do, they need be surprised afterwards to hear the salary of every democratic e-holder under the government, creased; that the national treais plundered of its! wealth to last farthing; that the public has accumulated, and the ditax again imposed to supply democrats with more money to inder among their favourites, as circumstances may make it ssary for then to do so. But impossible to believe that the pendent voters of Maryland are or so despitute of patriotism, ven to bear with such enormitherefore, having, as one of , performed my duty, by exposthese offences to them, I will e them to shew their abhorrence uch deeds at the ensuing Octoelection, by giving their hearty undivided suffrages to Federal ublicans—the only true and

one of the People.

One of the People.

Ice-George's County ugust 27, 1818.

Annapolis Aug. 12, 1818. Green,

A friend of mine, a few evenago, having put in my hand a of the National Register, Page No. 1, Vol. 6, wherein appears, n article copied from the Peters-Intelligencer, headed Mrs. Ibon, the following editorial notice. rewith enclose you the leaf, and w brief remarks on the substance he article in question; craving r indulgence for permission to ress them to those who may have the authors of the quotation. "MRS. IBBETSON.

There is no author to whom the r of the studies of botany and iral history is more indebted to Mrs. Ibbetson. This lady, many years past, has been indegable in her researches into na-. Scarcely a day elapses withsome valuable discovery being of the other. ounced from the pen of Mrs. Ibon. What a praise worthy and muscle of the plant."-This term ious example for our young laof Virginia to follow! How h more meritorious would it be our fashionable fair to be huntafter the wonders of nature than a ter-ting the shop of the milliner, & gy.

spending their time at balls an parties. - As it may be aatifet as well as amusing to know principal discoveries made by scientific lady, we have given principal fruits of her industry. 1. There is no perspiration

plants. 2. There is no circulation

3. The spiral wine is the mu of the plant. 4. The leaves are the lungs of plant.

5. The different divisions af leaves are formed of the elong one of the bark and inner bark

6. The hairs and instrument that kind are the means which ture takes to form the different es, according to their various as ties. That these figures are to for perspiration, but are in res liquids received from the atmosp and flowing into the plant, not aj running from it.

7. The root is the laboratory all plants.

8. The heart of the seed is fo ed in the extremities of the roots.

9. The flower is also formed the middle root, and the pollen the top root. 10. The corolla of a flower

formed by buifles of water, pla in rows, and owes all its beauty the lightness or its tint, to the fraction and reflection of the sur the drops of water which form petulum.

11. The roots & leaves of apla will must exactly mark not o what is the soil in which they ginally grow, but the situation for which they come, whether a wa plant, or a dry plant, a rock or av ey plant.

12. The water, and semi-wat and rock plants alone, can be s to have direct air vessels, tho'th are found in parasite, & early spri plants, such as the crocus and hyacynth.

13. The leaf owes all its mach: ism to the gatherer alone."

As the love of truth and real ; ence is my only aim in taking not of this strange article, you will blige me, and conduce to undecei those who might be led astray the glare of false light cast upont branch of natural history and phil sophy; Which the article above que ed may seem to embrace, by giv this a place in your useful pape The Lady of whom the editor fects to speak so handsomely, m. deserve well of Virginia for setti so commendable an example to t fair sex; but the lovers of that d lightful science will blush at t distorted representation of that fa lady's acquirements of the secre

She has made a hazardous advand to the perfectibility of science, therwise the editor of our quotation has acted the part of the Bear an the Gardener, in the fable, to the very life. They have, with the rough paws, though perhaps with th best intentions in the world, demo ished the fair outlines of the lady profile, and left nothing to admir save the oddity of the remaining caricature.

The editor, however, as an exam ple of her research gives use 2 bridgement of the most prompte discoveries in the above quoted

items. The 1st and 2d "denies circultion and perspiration to plants"—
yet withour both these fundaments principles, and indispensible operations of nature, there would be a longer any vegetable existence. There are no animal or vegetable organized bodies existing which d not perspire, either sensibly or th sensibly, in proportion to the heat or drought of the rlocality, and the quantity and quality of absolut moisture necessary to continue that existence. If this were not so, wh should it be necessary forus to pour water into our flower-pots, or for rain to descend from heaven to wate our burning fields of corn? It ha been proven that the common sun flower perspires nearly 17 times as much, or as fast, as does the human body, in the ordinary state of insensible perspiration. That thereiscirculation of sap is perfectly unnecessiry to prove—because without it there would be no perspiration—the one being the necessary consequence

Item 3. "The spiral wine is the is above our knowledge: with it we do not claim any acquaiatases therefore it may fairly be a discort ry of Mrs. Ibbetson .- There is such a term as spiral vessels in Physiole-

Jen 4. "The leaves are the lungs. Jem 4. With leaves are the lungs.

This is no discovery
the lady before us, or else her
the mast exceed 60 or 70 years.

It leaves give out and imbibe
that leaves give out and imbibe
mastare, (which proves circulation
and perspiration) and respire; that ithey inhale one kind of air' and another, has been many years sproven by many, but more es.

ally by the celebrated Doctor fixely. He proved that leaves and carbonicacid gas and dis. birged Oxygen gas; or pure respirbe sir. Leaves purify air very pickly. A vine leaf placed in an sice phial of carbonic acid gas that stantly estinguished a candle, then placed in the sun's rays, withnt water, changed it to pure Yesrable air in an hour and 30 mimet. Leaves and flowers or blosens present their upper surfaces nuterays of light. They nourish fritform buds, form wood, prepare ik various juices, &c. &c.

hen 5. "The different divisions of the leaves, &c." This appears misulligible. If he had said, that kins are formed of the elongatimof the bark and inner bark vesstait might be comprehended; but the "the different divisions of the best are formed of the elongations the bark &c. is nonsense. Acusing to Physiological analogy, if releaves be the lungs of trees and ints; and that the different kinds figures (which, perhaps, is what he means by the different divisions ithem) are formed of the bark. then the bark also is the lungs of inis; inasmuch as stretching or mending a thing, does not change is sature, but only modifies its form

ar foure &c. ltem 6. "The hairs and instrunents of that kind are the means thich nature takes to form the diffrent juices &c. That these figures metaken for perspiration, but are in reality liquids received from the imosphere, and flowing into the plat, bot a frice running from it.! Ilathair, down, prickles, spines & thorns &c. are by nature wisely intested: and many of them are more iteeffects of soil, climate, and other uses, than of indispensible utility, suppendages. But those projecting protuberances are in many cases erprotection and desence: as the tettle, the thistle, thorn, and the pricily holly, &c. &c. The latter lettence as explanatory of the first is to less obscure: indeed it is inexhisble to common readers. These Igns, to which hairs and instrumuisare of course the antecedents. leays, are taken for perspiration -this is inconceivable-and says he, they are in reality liquids flowinginto the plant-hence he compouds-hairs, instruments, figures, perpiration and liquids. And, although it be denied that there are either perspiration or circulation, It we see that he makes hairs, and eteriatruments, into figures, and thate into liquids, and cause them

to fow into plants! Item 7. "The root is the laboratry of all plants." Every seed is.
a itself, a perfect plant; as a negg
a perfect bird; plants product and
roject roots into the earth, and not cots, plants. The part of a plant thich raises itself up towards the ight and heat of the sun's rays, are unecessary to continue and nourne roots, as it is for the roots amourish and support the top. Cut-the top and the root dies—cut the root and the stem, stalk, or will produce new roots. It is he there are a few exceptionsey are however not so numerous to oppose the general principle. Every one, at this day, and for easy ages before, is acquainted with be effects of planting cuttings, or ins of plants: and that with either addown, indifferently—every one news that new roots are soon prorided into the earth: and the fruit cutes as if nourished by the origial root. In fact, a tree, or a plant, ely, and has subsisted without any set at all, of its own; and like a secretarch lived on the life's blood of subjects. If three trees be plantdin a row, and the two external ranches of the centre tree, be graft-d, by approach, to the two nearest of the external trees, and as soon as suffertly united, the stem or trunk of the centre tree cut off from its better it will describe the control tree cut. ots, it will flourish, blossom, proace fruit, and deposit its annual upers of wood, as if standing on its an parent stock. Then what shall M'editor of Mrs. Ibbetson's diso-

tries say of this proof of circula-Item & "The heart of the seeds

it helps to cater her food and this of her chickens. But analogy jour of the question, it were fully as cary to prove, that the heart of the seeds are formed in the left horn of the Hew moon as in any side root whatsonver. embryo egg, the car of corn, the spreading rose, or the seeds, in the heart of a Pompion 1961b weight. were formed in the extreme point of the side claw; of in the roots of those productions? Item 9. The flower is also form.

ed in the middle root. (That is the tap rnot.) And the pollen in the top There is no top root-her these are both formed in the same root, that is the middle root if at all. The first root which protrudes itself into the earth from any seed is the tap or middle roots-In Physiology, they serve to fit the young plant to the earth and supply it with nourishment until the leaves expand, & the side roots bearing the absorbent fibres and vessels project themselves; after which the middle or tap root may be cut off and the plant or tree flourish better than before. This being matter of absolute fact, what becomes of the formation of the heart of seeds, and the flower, and pollen, which he says are formed in different roots?

Item 10. "The corolla of a flower (both these terms mean the same thing; namely a blossom) is formed by bulfles of water, placed in rows, &c. &c." This doubtlessly is a most extraordinary discovery, & as oddly expressed. With some of the terms we acknowledge our utter ignorance: namely bulfles and petulum. Perhaps he means little bubbles of water and petalum. Bullula and petalum then, we suppose these terms to mean: hence then, of little bubbles of water are formed the petals of the corolla of plants. Then if we have caught the meaning intended, we may safely examine the theory. We are informed by Moses, and we believe, that this globe was made of nothing, therefore as water is a component part of it, it is also nothing; hence then the petals of flowers are nothing inasmuch as they are form

ed by (of) water. But are we not also informed, by Moses, that God formed the seed in every organized body which he had created; this we find incontrovertible; for a mule cannot procreate his own species, because he has no seed in himself; and therefore ceaseth with his own life. Inanimate matter, be it ever so active or subtile, cannot form another, much less an organized body; therefore if we believe God, we must conclusively deny that little bulfles of water form the corolla of a flower, or that the organs of vegetable reproduction, or procreation, are formed in any or all of the roots. The history of grafting, as hinted at before, makes this too plain for false theories to raise doubts. The physiologist, of this fact, requires no demonstration. It we strip or cut off the leaves of a fruit tree during the summer months of the present year, not a solitary flower or blossom would appear the next spring upon that branch or limb; because the leaves (or lungs if you choose) are the laboratory of buds, flowers, and fruit. As my paper does not permit but a few words are let us pass the lith and 12th. and read the 13th Item. "The leef (leaf) owes all its mechanism to the eutherer alone." Can it be possible hen, that we must understand, that t a person pluck a leaf of a vine, an oak, or a pine, that the hand of this person has alone given shape, or form to these leaves? If this be not the meaning, we must conclude, that to us, at least, it is otherwise perfectly incrutible. As the Item now stands, to attempt to refute it would be wanton. But surely we may be permitted to urge, that it would be more rational to conceive

form to the Creator alone.

From the New England Palladium. MARYLAND .- .. The State of Maryland was, in the late war, in a situation which tested the patriotism of its citizens. Its trade nearly destroyed, its revenue almost annihilated, its banks necessitated to withhold the payment of specie; forts. military stores, provisions &c. wanted; the militia almost constantly required to be on duty; a large portion called to assist in the defence of Washington; and, finally, the whole required to repulse the confident attempt of the enemy to obtain possession of their capital. At this house of ceregates could pass a time great expenditures were necesto the hear egg is also formed in the extremite of the side, were requisite in legislative appro- law without the concurrence of the

evitably large, safety and honor were the result. But now, because an election is pending, we find some writers so mean as to make the war expenditures of the state a subject of accusation against the persons. Is it possible to conceive, that the then in power. To use that to diminish their popularity which ought to increase it. The manner of electioneering in this country, is mortifying to every honorable mind, and alarming to every reflecting patriot. It capnot come to good."

From the Hagers Town Torchlight.

In June, 1812, congress formally

declared war against Great Britain,

and the president approved the de-

claration. Both congress and the president were decidedly and most violently democratic. The war was for some time prosecuted much to our advantage on the ocean, but greatly to our disadvantage on land -our territory was invaded-our town and cities pillaged and burntthe purse strings of the national treasury were torn asunder, and the last farthing drained from it-the contest grew more serious-the portentous clouds grew thicker and darker -the pressure increased - difficulties multiplied-the national councils were perplexed—various plans were devised and executed for replenishing the national treasury-they all measurably failed-public energy languished-despondence pervaded every branch of the general government-despair was erecting her standard throughout our land-and even hope was about to wing her flight to other regions-when lo! the persecuted government of Maryland. like a guardian angel, interposed and averted the dire calamity, at the expense of its own treasury-it stepped forward at this awfully critical moment and advanced upwards 450,000 dollars in aid of the general government in the prosecution of the war-and yet; strange as it may appear, it is now receiving the maledictions of the democratic papers for this very act! Upwards of 300, 000 dollars, however, of the sum advanced, have been assumed by the general government, and its reimbursement stipulated for, which will again replenish the state treasurv to the satisfaction of the complainan's. It is a fact worthy of observation, that, at the period of the appropriation of the money in question, although the house of delegates was decidedly federal, the senate was unanimously demo ratic. We would appeal to any liberal man, to any man who possesses an American heart, whether the conduct of the government of Mary land, in this particular, deserves censure-nay, whether it was not rather highly commendable? That man, we make bold to affirm, is not to be found, whose heart is influenced by any thing like a patriotic feeling, that will say it was censurable-it was not commendable! In what light would we have viewed the conduct of our state authorities, if they had sat down with foided arms, and permitted the British to lay waste our fields and pillage our towns and cities, with impunity? Certainly in a most unfavorable one. And yet they are now-indiscriminately and unqualifiedly abused for not acting thus. It is universally admitted that the state of Maryland was solely indebted to the bravery and patriotism of her militia, under heaven, for her security during the late war: the general government was unable to protect her-it was even unable to pay, to feed, or to provide the militia with arms or ammunition .- The government of Maryland paid them, ted them, provided every thing for them. Is it just? Is it right? Is it not an insult, then, to every feeling of patriotism to censure such conduct? Verry no man will say it is not. and to say, that the leaves owe their

But even admitting, for the sake of argument, and to give the subject another bearing, that the expenditure was unjustifiable; by what systam of reasoning are the federalists to be saddled with all the odium resulting from it? Where lurks the secret point of logic that is to exculpate the democrats? The two parties, as connected with the expenditure, occupy precisely the same ground. The federalists had the ascendency in the house of delegates-the senate was unanimously democratic. The senate concurred with the house in the measure -Hence, if any odium is attached to it, the democrats are fairly entitled to one half, and it would be unfair to deprive them of it .- If the

or second claw of her foot; because | priations. The expenses were in- | bouss, and either-should actually pass one without the concurrence of the other, then we are willing to exculpate the branch that shall not participate, and hold exclusively responsible the one that shall. But where both branches must necessarily have an agency, we are entirely at a loss how to discriminate-Hence in the present case, both parties must be alike censurali commendable.

If we recollect right, the bursements now complained o the time of their negociation wer pers that now denounce them, but the federalisis were then censured for not using the public money more liberally than they aid. They were told they ought to build state bir ges-have a state army-pay the state's quota of the direct tax out of the state treasury, &c. Though it may appear rather strange that men should recommend a measure in the warmest terms, and afterwards de nounce its consequences with more than fanatical zeal; yet, in this case, such is the fact .- Let it be marked and remembered, that the very papers which are now trum petting lou lest about the deficiency of the state funds, were the first to recommend the measures which pro duced that deficiency.

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL

24th .Ingust, 1818. The board of visitors have much pleasure in announcing to the public, that within the last eighteen months, a large & elegant addition has been made to this valuable institution, in the erection of the East wing of the building. This wing is 152 feet in length, and 36 in width, with an extensive Southern protection at its extreme East end It contains between 30 and 40 apartments, admirably calculated for the accommodation of every class of patients. Of this number are every class of patients. Of which intended par-several large and airy wards, intended particularly for the reception of scamen, and well adapted to their various diseases. These different rooms and wards will be warmed by open fires, and by heated air thrown into them, from furnaces constructed on a safe and improved plan. Arrangements will also soon be made, for lighting the apartments

in the entire building with gas.

The unwearied exertions of Doctors Mac Kenzie and Smyth, the attending Physicians of the Hospital in their attention to the of the sick, have given a character to this Institution, which is now inferior to none in the United States. In the short pace of six years, a most noble establishment has been erected—a thing without parallel in this country. It is well known, that above half a century has been consumed in bring ing the Hospitals of New-York and Phila delphia to their present size, and it is ad mitted by many gentlemen, who have visited the Institutions, that the Hospital here, is by far the most extensive; the whole build-ings being now 300 feet in length. The daily increase of the sick in the Hos-

pital, renders it absolutely necessary that the new wing sho ld he furnished; and every exertion is now making to have it com-pleted, before the cold weather shall see in.

ed the Institution with much care-the ary-tho-e in the lunatic asylum-and the vards of the sick and disabled seamen in very description are well accommodated and carefully attended. They have seen at their different meetings, the private patient com-fortable; the wretched marine humanely taken care of; and the sailor, disabled by age, wounds and sickness, well provided with suitable medical assistance, & with every other comfort which his condition may require Indeed the agreeable situation rushich this very useful class of men are place ed, does much credit, as well to the Direc tor of the Marine Hospital, as to the attend. ing physicians, to whose immediate care they are entrusted. Every praise too, which the visitors can bestow, is due to Mr. & Mrs. Gatchel, the Stewart and Matron of the Hospital, for the neat and clean manner in which the House is uniformly kept, and for their care and attention to the administra ion of the internal econo y of the es

Before they conclude this account of the Hospital, the visitors would invite the attention of their fellow citizens throughout the United States to the ANATONICAL CA-BINET OF WAX PREPARATIONS, by CHI-Arri, which certainly far surpas-es any thing of the kind ever exhibited in this country; and will afford to those whose curiosity may lead then to see how ofcarfully and wonderfully they are made," but more especially to the medical student, a fund of useful information.

The Hospital is under the care of the fol-Dis. COLIN MACKENZIE, / Attending JAMES SMYTH, Physicians Dr. Horatio Gates Jameson, Attending Sur.

geon. Drs GEORGE BROWN JOHN COULTER JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE Consult SOLOMON BIRCK HEAD
JOHN CROMWELL
SING Poy
PETER-CHATARD
ASHTON ALEXANDER
JOHN OWEN
WILLIAM DONALDSON
By order of the Board of Visitors,
JOHN HILLEN, Sec'y,
September 3. 8w. SOLOMON BIRCKHEAD sicians.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from Anne Arundel coun ty court, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 23d day of September next, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern. in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock for Cash-One Negro Girl by the name of Mary, being seized and taken as the property of William Brog den, to satisfy a debt due Richard

Mackabin.
R. WELCH, of Ben. shff.

Cuution to Sportamen on the Eastern Shore and elsewhere. A pair of valuable young SETTING DOGS both white, thickly covered with small dark spots, and resembling each other in all respects except that one has dark brown head and cars, with a white stripe in his face, were stolen in Baltimore about the middle of August, and it is supposed have been carried into the country, most phably to the Eastern Shore. If they uld be offered to any sportsman who we their value, it is hoped and prened that he will freely and cheerfulthe time of their negociation were by give information respecting them, not only extolled in the very partific dollars, if desired, will be paid at the Federal Gazette office for the dogs, and such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the thief-ind twenty dollars for the dogs only, or ten dollars for information where they may be found.

PUBLIC SALE.

Baltimore, Sept. 3

Will be offered at Public Sale, at Beard's Point Warehouse, on Monday the 28th day of September instant, for

Six Hogsheads of Tobacco, the owner or owners of which are unknown to the inspector, marked as fol-

No. Gross. Tare. Nett.

1810. May 22, St. Lee, S. L. 62, 1263, 85, 1177, A. A.
64, 1291, 30, 922, County
1802. Dec 14, J. Tydings J. T. 55, 950, 114, 833—5. cond
1808. Sep 9, J. Harwood, J. 57, 31151, 194, 1947—Crop.
J. S. R. 29, 98, 1110

Sale to commence : 12 o'clock THOS. PINDLE, Inspector.

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard if Harwood, E-q of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided, about three miles above M'Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1 2 acres. The roads from A Coy's up the country, and from Owens's minis to Baltimore, pass through this land. The be- judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Eik Ridge lands There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about \$10 1 4 acres being in Charles county, adjoining Bean Town. For terms apply to the subscribers, HENRY H HARWOOD,

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos. Annapolis, Sept. 3

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore are requested to insert the above twak for three weeks, and for ard their accounts to this office

Sheriff's : ale.

By virtue of a writ of fier facias to me directed will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 23d day of Septemper, at Mr. James Hunter's Tore n, in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o zee k, for Cash-All the right, title, in west and claim, of Patrick M'Cristel, of and to all that tract or parcel of land, "called Addition to Sampson," also all the right, title, interest and claim, of said Vi Cristel of and to one other tract or parcel of land, containing one unused acres more or less, lying and being in the county aforesaid to satisfy a debt due Thomas Harris, justrustee for the sale of the real estate o John Gwinn, for the use of John T Stonet. R. WELCH, of Ben. shift.

A. A. County

A Farm for Sale.

On Monday the 14th of September next at 12 o'clock, A. M at the Arc. tion froom, of Messrs S &J Cole, the subscriber will offer at public sale all that tract of land called HARBO. ROUGH, lying between and adjecent to the tract of land on which are situated Cragg's and Holland's Ferries, on the South side of the South branch of Patapsco, and about five miles from Baltimore This tract is supposed to contain about 400 acres of land a considerable part of which is arable and borders on the river, which affords a short and easy conveyance to market.

The improvements consist of a large wooden barn and a small dwelling house; a considerable part of the land is level, fertile and capable of being made into meadow. The title is indisputable Terms of sale are, one fifth in cash and the balance in four equal payments, of 6, 12, 18 and 21 months, with interest from the sale, and ap-

proved security.
PHILIP ROGERS, Trustee under the will of William J.

Gorane
Sept. 3.
N. B. If the above property is not will be ren ed to a good tenant,

FOUND

A Breast Pin. The owner by 1s ying the expense of this advertisement, may have the same on application at this of-